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THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMONWEALTH
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August 8, 1860.

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We are prepared to execute all kinds of
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Clerks, Sheriffs, and all other kinds of Blanks, printed on short notice and moderate terms.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on the 11th of June, 1863, a negro man calling himself JIM. Says he belongs to Bay Mags, of Jessamine county, Kentucky, near Hickman Bridge. He is about 50 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, dark complexion, and stout made.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C. June 22, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Fayette county, as a runaway slave, on the 6th of June, 1863, a negro boy calling himself TAYLOR. Says he is the property of Joseph Pettus, of Lincoln county, Kentucky, near Crab Orchard. He is about 15 years of age, dark complexion, 4 feet 9 inches high, and will weigh about 90 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. W. H. LUSBY, J. F. C. June 17, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Monroe county, as a runaway slave, on the 31st day of May, 1863, a negro man calling himself AUGUSTUS. Says he is the property of J. J. Mercer, of Jackson county, Tennessee. He is about 5 feet 4 inches high, very black, with large white eyes, and will weigh about 130 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. MARTIN BAILEY, J. M. C. June 8th, 1863-1m.

RUNAWAYS IN LOGAN JAIL.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE LOGAN county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 16th day of April, 1863, a negro man calling himself JOHN. He is about 35 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, black color, very large head, hair grown nearly to his eyes, weighs about 160 pounds. Says he is free and his home is in Virginia.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. JOSEPH FORRO, J. L. C. May 5, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE LOGAN county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 10th day of February, 1863, a negro man calling himself WYATT. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, black color, and has an old black coat and gray pants. Says he is free and lives in Louisville, Ky., but offers no proof of his freedom.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. JOSEPH FORRO, J. L. C. May 5, 1863-1m.

Runaways in Hart County Jail.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE HART county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling herself CHARITY. She is about 24 years of age, dark copper color, and weighs 115 pounds. Says she belongs to Samuel Hennigan, of Alabama.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. WM. KNOTT, J. H. C. May 5, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE HART county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 25th day of April, 1863, a negro boy calling himself JOE. He is about 15 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 6 inches high, weighs about 135 or 140 pounds, of black color. Says he belongs to Joe Morris, of Maysville, Ky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. WM. KNOTT, J. H. C. May 8, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE jail of Russell county, as a runaway slave, on the 15th day of November, 1862, by Cyrus W. Bolen, a negro man calling himself JAMES MADISON. He is about 24 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high, black, a scar on the right cheek which extends to the lower corner of his mouth, weighs about 170 pounds, hoarse set and stout. Says he belongs to Baxter Butler, of New Orleans, Louisiana.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. S. B. WARREN, J. R. C. April 3, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE IS COMMITTED TO THE WARREN county jail, as a runaway slave, a negro man calling himself BILL JOHNSON. He is about 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, dark mulatto skin, and will weigh about 150 pounds. Says he is free, but has no papers to prove it.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. R. G. POTTER, J. W. C. April 13, 1863-1m.

Runaways in the Henry County Jail.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE jail of Henry county, as a runaway slave, 14th January, 1863, a negro man calling himself JIM. He was committed by Robert Gilchrist, of Louisville. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, black color, and dressed in Federal uniform. Says he is the property of Jeremiah Cleveland, Bedford county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. J. M. JONES, J. H. C. April 8th, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE jail of Henry county, as a runaway slave, 14th January, 1863, by Robert Gilchrist, of Louisville, a negro man calling himself JOSHUA. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, copper color, and was dressed in Federal uniform. Says he is the property of Miss Mattie Clark, now in Texas, and was in charge of J. M. Duke, of Woodberry, Cannon county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. J. M. JONES, J. H. C. April 8th, 1863-1m.

RUNAWAYS IN GARRARD JAIL.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE GARRARD county jail, as a runaway slave, 15th day of October, 1862, a negro man calling himself PATRICK. He is about 21 years of age, weighs 165 pounds, dark copper color, 5 feet 10 inches high. Says he belongs to Levi White, of Rutledge county, near Smyrna, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. WM. ROMANS, J. G. C. April 28, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE GARRARD county jail, as a runaway slave, 23d day of November, 1862, a negro man calling himself CHARLES. He is about 20 years of age, weighs 180 to 200 pounds, black color, 5 feet 10 inches high. Says he belongs to James P. Williams, of Loudon county, Alabama.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. WM. ROMANS, J. G. C. April 28, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE BALLARD county jail, as a runaway slave, on the 16th day of April, 1863, a negro man calling himself CALLY. He is about 35 years of age, black color, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, one upper jaw tooth out on the left side. Says he belongs to Betty Holyfield, of Graves county, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. WESLEY GARRETT, J. B. C. May 15, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Ballard county, as a runaway slave, on the 17th day of May, 1863, a negro man calling himself ED. He is about 35 years of age, black complexion. Says he is the property of Wesley Cheatham, of Montgomery county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. WESLEY GARRETT, J. B. C. May 27, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Ballard county as a runaway slave, on the 17th day of May, 1863, a negro woman calling herself JANE. She is about 20 years of age, copper complexion. Says she belongs to Dick Cunningham, of Paducah, Kentucky.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the law requires. WESLEY GARRETT, J. B. C. May 27, 1863-1m.

Runaways in the Bracken County Jail.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Bracken county, as a runaway slave, on the 19th of May, 1863, a negro man calling himself HENRY. Says he is the property of Alexander Morgan, of Knoxville, Tennessee. He is about 38 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, copper color, and will weigh about 150 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C. May 29, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Bracken county, as a runaway slave, on the 16th of September, 1862, a negro man named JOSEPH BROOKING. He is about 23 years of age, copper color, 5 feet 10 inches high, weighing about 150 pounds. Said boy claims to be free, but has no free papers; says that he escaped from the jail of Mason county, and that he came from Brownsville, Pennsylvania.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C. March 24th, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Bracken county, as a runaway slave, on the 28th of November, 1862, a negro man who calls himself GEORGE RUMLEY, alias George Merritt. He is about 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, copper color. He had on a suit of military clothes. He claims to be free, and says he was a waiter to an officer in an Illinois regiment at Mt. Sterling.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C. March 24th, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Bracken county, as a runaway slave, on the 16th of September, 1862, a negro man who calls himself JESSE ROYSTON. He is about 24 years of age, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, copper color. He had on a suit of military clothes. He claims to be free, and says he was a waiter to an officer in an Illinois regiment at Mt. Sterling.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C. March 24th, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

COMMITTED TO THE OHIO COUNTY JAIL, March 14, 1863, as a runaway slave, a negro man named BILL. Said man is 5 feet 7 1/2 inches high, weighs about 150 pounds, dark complexion, is about 24 years of age, and has a double thumb and two distinct thumb nails on left hand. Says he belongs in Smith county, Virginia.

Said negro will be dealt with according to law unless called for as proved in due time. JOHN F. TRACY, J. O. C. March 23, 1863-1m.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL of Warren county, as a runaway slave, on the 28th of October, 1862, a negro man calling himself PHILIP. Says he is the property of Nancy Ray, near Fayetteville, Tenn. He is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, black color, rather thick lips, and will weigh about 165 or 170 pounds.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires. R. G. POTTER, J. W. C. March 23, 1863-1m.

Louisville and Frankfort, and Lexington and Frankfort Railroads.

On and after Monday, April 6, 1863, trains will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:

EXPRESS TRAIN will leave Louisville at 5:50 A. M., stopping at all stations when flagged, except Fair Grounds, Race Course, Brownsville and Ballietts, connecting at Eminence with stage for New Castle, and for Lawrenceburg, Harrodsburg and Danville, at Midway for Versailles, at Payne's for Georgetown, and at Lexington, via rail and stage, for Nicholasville, Danville, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, and all other stations.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN will leave Frankfort at 5:10 A. M., and arrive at Louisville at 9 A. M., and will leave Louisville at 4:20 P. M., arriving at Frankfort at 8:15 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Lexington at 2 P. M., and arrives at Louisville at 7:10 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Louisville daily (Sundays excepted) at 5:30 A. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Lexington daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:00 A. M.

Through Tickets for Danville, Harrodsburg, Crab Orchard, Somerset, Richmond, Mt. Sterling, Winchester, Nicholasville, Georgetown, Shelbyville, and other towns in the interior for sale, and all further information can be had at the Depot in Louisville, corner of Jefferson and Brook streets. SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.

Proclamation by the Governor.

\$250 REWARD.

COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department. WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JEREMIAH POPE, who killed and murdered William Laswell, in the county of Rockcastle, has fled from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of the said Jeremiah Pope, and his delivery to the jailer of Rockcastle county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 31st day of Jan., A. D. 1863, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: J. F. ROBINSON, D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION. Jeremiah Pope is a man about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; weighs some 170 pounds, very black hair; his right arm has been broken, is crooked; one finger on the left hand, next to the little finger, is off just at the root of the nail; 37 or 38 years old. Feb. 2, m&w3m.

STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE Liverpool and London Fire & Life Insurance Company.

On the 1st day of January, 1863, made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 3d March, 1856.

NAME AND LOCATION. The name of the Company is the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, and is located in Liverpool, England.

CAPITAL. The amount of its Capital Stock, \$10,000,000 00 The amount of the Capital Stock paid up, is, with surplus fund, 6,559,525 00

ASSETS. 1. Cash on hand, in Banks and on demand, \$232,541 75 2. Real estate unincumbered, 120,550 00 3. Debts due the Company, secured by mortgage on unincumbered Real Estate worth, per cent. more than the same is mortgaged for, as per vouchers and schedule accompanying, 655,400 00 4. Debts due the Company for premiums and in the hands of Agents and course of transmission, 75,042 60 5. The Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company, per vouchers accompanying—how secured, and the rate of interest thereon, 65,400 00 6. United States 5 per cent. Stock, of 1861, 40,000 00 7. All other securities, 49,382 23 Total assets of the Company \$1,222,027 63

LIABILITIES. 1. The amount of Liabilities, due and not due, to Banks and other Creditors—none. 2. Losses unadjusted and Losses in suspense, waiting for further proof—none. 3. All other claims against the Company—none. Total Liabilities, \$73,140 25

STATE OF NEW YORK.

City and County of New York. Henry Grinnell, Deputy Chairman, and Alfred Poll, Resident Secretary, of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, being severally sworn, depose and say, each for himself, says, that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct statement of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of equal Cash Capital invested in Stocks and Bonds, or in Mortgages on unincumbered Real Estate, worth—per cent. more than the same is mortgaged for; that the above described investment, any part thereof, and made for the benefit of any individual exercising authority in the management of said Company, nor for any other person or persons whatever; that the mortgages above described have not been assigned, nor in any manner released or impaired by said Company, and that they are the above described officers of the said Insurance Company.

HENRY GRINNELL, Deputy Chm. ALFRED POLL, Resident Secy. Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Commissioner for Kentucky, in and for said county of New York, State of New York, this 21st day of January, A. D. 1863.

[L. S.] DAN. SEXIAS, Com'r for Ky. in N. Y. Auditor's Office, Ky., Frankfort, March 21, 1863.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal this day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor. No. 102—Renewal. Auditor's Office, Ky., Frankfort, 21st March, 1863.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY, That J. B. Temple, as Agent of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, of Liverpool, England, at Frankfort, Franklin county, has filed in this office the statements and exhibits required by the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it having been shown to the satisfaction of the undersigned that said Company is possessed of an actual capital of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as required by said act, the said J. B. Temple, as Agent aforesaid, is hereby licensed and permitted to take risks and transact business of insurance at his office in Frankfort, for the term of one year from the date hereof. But this license may be revoked if it shall be made to appear to the undersigned, since the filing of the statements above referred to, the available capital of said Company has been reduced below one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

[L. S.] IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have set my hand the day and year above written. J. B. TEMPLE, Agent, Frankfort, Ky. March 25, 1863-2w.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department. WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JAMES H. SMITH did, on the 11th day of December, 1862, kill and murder Joshua Burdett, in the county of Garrard, has since made his escape, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of the said James H. Smith, and his delivery to the jailer of Garrard county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 25th day of December, A. D. 1862, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State. DESCRIPTION. Said SMITH is about twenty-six years of age; about five feet four inches high; slender form; weighs about 120 pounds; black eyes; black hair, closely trimmed; short, black, thin whiskers; and moustache; cheek bones rather prominent; slow and easy spoken; carriage straight and leisurely.

In addition to the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said SMITH, I hereby offer FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS. B. M. BURDETT. December 26, 1862-3m.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department. WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JEREMIAH POPE, who killed and murdered William Laswell, in the county of Rockcastle, has fled from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of the said Jeremiah Pope, and his delivery to the jailer of Rockcastle county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 31st day of Jan., A. D. 1863, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: J. F. ROBINSON, D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State. DESCRIPTION. Jeremiah Pope is a man about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; weighs some 170 pounds, very black hair; his right arm has been broken, is crooked; one finger on the left hand, next to the little finger, is off just at the root of the nail; 37 or 38 years old. Feb. 2, m&w3m.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department. WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that JEREMIAH POPE, who killed and murdered William Laswell, in the county of Rockcastle, has fled from justice, and is now going at large.

Now, therefore, I, JAMES F. ROBINSON, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the apprehension of the said Jeremiah Pope, and his delivery to the jailer of Rockcastle county, within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 31st day of Jan., A. D. 1863, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: J. F. ROBINSON, D. C. WICKLIFFE, Secretary of State.

DESCRIPTION. Jeremiah Pope is a man about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; weighs some 170 pounds, very black hair; his right arm has been broken, is crooked; one finger on the left hand, next to the little finger, is off just at the root of the nail; 37 or 38 years old. Feb. 2, m&w3m.

Proclamation by the Governor. \$250 REWARD. COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY, Executive Department.

WHEREAS, it has been made known to me that L. F. GILL murdered his wife on the 4th day of April, 1862, in the county of Casey, and has fled from justice.

Now, therefore, I, BERIAH MAGOFFIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS for the apprehension and delivery of the said L. F. Gill to the jailer of Casey county within one year from the date hereof.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed. Done at Frankfort, this 7th day of July, A. D. 1862, and in the 71st year of the Commonwealth.

By the Governor: NAT. GAITHER, Jr., Secretary of State. DESCRIPTION. Said Gill is about 35 years old; weighs about 160 pounds; has sandy hair; very high cheek bones, and is fall over the eyes: is about 5 feet 10 inches high. July 9th, 1862-w&w3m.

GEO. W. SMALL (SUCCESSOR OF RIFE & SMALL.) INVITES special attention to his NEW AND SPLENDID SPRING IMPORTATION of Carpets, Curtain Goods, Floor Oil Cloths, Matting, Linen Goods.

And every variety of House, Steamboat & Hotel Furnishings. These Goods are fresh, of choice selection, and many of them entirely new in design. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-1f.

J. W. FINNELL, V. T. CHAMBERS, FINNELL & CHAMBERS, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth Street. COVINGTON, KENTUCKY. February 22, 1860-1f.

LYSANDER HORD, ATTORNEY AT LAW, FRANKFORT, KY. PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals, Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court. Any business confided to him shall be faithfully and promptly attended to. His office is on St. Clair street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky, where he may generally be found. Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-1f.

M. POLK & BUCKLEY, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law, GEORGETOWN, KENTUCKY. POLK and R. H. Buckley having formed a partnership, will practice in the counties of Scott, Fayette, Woodford, Franklin, Bourbon, Harrison, Owen and Grant, and in the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. Jan. 1862.

JAMES SPEED, SPEED & BARRETT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, LOUISVILLE, KY. HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH, of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the practice of the law under the firm of

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1863.

[From the New York Weekly.]

The Hospital Papers; or,

FACTS FROM THE NOTE BOOK OF A WOUNDED SOLDIER.

"What is your father's name?" "Marvin," responded a sweet childish voice.

The first voice was that of Miss B. our nurse, and the second—I started as I heard it—was the unmistakable tone of little Genevieve, my friend, and the preserver of my life.

It was the afternoon of my second day at the hospital. The rain fell from the bed and turned my head in the direction of the voices. The open door of the room afforded me a partial view of the hall outside. And there stood little Genevieve, her fair face lifted to that of the nurse with an expression of eager inquiry, while one of her small hands rested upon the handle of a heavy basket at her feet.

"Marvin," repeated the child, perceiving that the face of the nurse wore a troubled expression. "I'm sure he's here, for I read his name on the list."

Still that troubled expression upon the face of the nurse. She partially turned her head to conceal a tear; then, stooping down, she tenderly pushed the fair hair from the child's brow and kissed her.

"Why don't you take me to papa? Oh! I do take me to him!" said Genevieve, pleadingly. "If you know how much he wanted to see me, and how many nice things I have got for him in this basket, you wouldn't make me wait—indeed you wouldn't!"

"Be patient my little girl," said the nurse, soothingly. "We must wait till the doctor comes. Come in here, and sit down," she continued, leading the child to a chair near the head of my bed, and then going back for the basket.

"Oh my! what a heavy load!" she said, as she laid it at the child's feet. "What a heavy load for a little girl! Did you bring this all the way from the city?"

"Yes, ma'am; but it wasn't so very heavy, after all, for I thought of papa all the way along, and that made it seem light. Oh! I thought of him so much, and I thought of how much he wanted to see me, and how many nice things I have got for him in this basket, you wouldn't make me wait—indeed you wouldn't!"

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"Be patient my little girl," said the nurse, soothingly. "We must wait till the doctor comes. Come in here, and sit down," she continued, leading the child to a chair near the head of my bed, and then going back for the basket.

"Oh my! what a heavy load!" she said, as she laid it at the child's feet. "What a heavy load for a little girl! Did you bring this all the way from the city?"

"Yes, ma'am; but it wasn't so very heavy, after all, for I thought of papa all the way along, and that made it seem light. Oh! I thought of him so much, and I thought of how much he wanted to see me, and how many nice things I have got for him in this basket, you wouldn't make me wait—indeed you wouldn't!"

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girl," said he, "for him to see you while in his present state."

This had the desired effect upon Genevieve and sinking back into her chair, she buried her face in her hands, while her bosom shook with convulsive sobs.

The attendant left the room, and I now devoted myself to soothing the distressed child. While still engaged in this task, I heard a murmur of voices in the hall.

"The most difficult amputation I ever performed," Dr. G. said.

"Do you think the patient will recover?" "I think it's a chance if he does," replied the first speaker. "He's been lying here so long now that his system can hardly stand the shock. Ah! here's Dr. R.," he continued, as a new comer, who had evidently just come up the stairs, was brushing past the open door of my room, on his way to the scene of consultation.

But before he could pass the door he was met by the speaker, who held in his hand the amputated limb. "There doctor," said he, as he held it up for inspection, "that's Marvin's leg."

The leg had been taken off just above the knee, and was a ghastly and disagreeable spectacle to witness.

Under pretence of consulting the child, but, in reality, to hide the sad spectacle from her view, I had drawn her head down upon my shoulder, so that she could not see what was going on, while I continued to talk to her as to drown the voices of the speakers.

I was gratified to perceive that she did not hear her father's name, which was spoken several times by the two doctors while engaged in surveying the amputated limb.

Presently they retired, and then I released Genevieve's head from its momentary captivity upon my shoulder.

Dr. M. came in soon after, and seemed much interested in the child. He exerted himself to soothe her grief, and told her she might see her father the next morning.

On the next day I had no opportunity to witness the meeting between the father and child, but at intervals, I could hear the sweet voice breaking forth in a gush of sweet and touching melody.

"Oh! it would do you good to see her!" said the nurse, speaking to me of Genevieve, "to see her sitting there by her father, or moving around to supply his wants, for all the world like a little woman. And then she looks like an angel, with the light coming through the window, and falling upon her fair hair and sweet face. But she has no appetite, and can't eat any of the things she has brought him. It grieves the poor little thing mightily, I can see that, but she is careful not to let him know it. The doctor has taken a great fancy to the child, and says after her father's death he intends that she shall have a home with himself and wife. He has no children of his own."

"Her father's death?" So then he really thinks that Marvin will die?" "Oh, yes; the poor fellow can't hold out long."

The nurse's words proved true. Marvin died the next day, at five o'clock in the afternoon; and then little Genevieve—this child who had come all alone from New York to nurse her father, but in reality only to see him die, bowed the fair head upon his little hands, and gave away to her childish grief, gently but earnestly refusing to leave her place, and when morning came she was delicious with a brain fever. The doctor took her home with him; he nursed her tenderly for many days, but her spirit passed away from him to join her father and sister in a second Paradise, even brighter and sweeter than the one in the Bloomingdale, fragrant with its honeysuckle and morning glories.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

Military Discipline.

We are glad to see it stated by our contemporaries that the forces of Gen. Lee in Maryland and Pennsylvania are restrained by their commanders from all acts of wanton mischief and rapine. In this respect their demeanor appears to be worthy of praise. It will not be alleged, we presume, that this forbearance of the Southern forces in Pennsylvania springs from any secret "sympathy" with the Federal Government. Yet we know it has been common to charge that such of our commanders as protected private property in Virginia were for this reason justly open to the suspicion of being "tender towards the feelings of the rebels." In fact, the plainest considerations of military prudence and expediency dictate the propriety of this course. If humanity had nothing to urge in favor of it, military discipline would none the less make it a duty, because it is an indispensable condition of effective warfare. The President, in the instructions promulgated for the government of our armies, has so held, and it is only because those instructions have not been obeyed and are not enforced that we have witnessed such scenes as the burning of Bluffton and Darien and other towns in the South.

The conduct of the insurgents on land stands in contrast with their operations on the sea, where whatever may be the strict letter of the admiralty law which authorizes the capture to destroy the prize he cannot bring into the port for condemnation, little can be said in defense of such depredations as those of the Tacony among the fishing fleets of New England. Under this head the Boston Courier says:

"The capture of fishermen by the rebel cruiser Tacony is an outrage upon civilization and the recognized customs of warfare of a character quite as base as the raids of Montgomery in South Carolina. The people of our fishing towns depend almost entirely for subsistence upon the proceeds of their dangerous and but moderately productive toil, and, as non-combatants, they have always in war times been free from interruption or seizure. Not only has this been so in our wars with England, but during the long wars between Holland and England, fishermen were generally allowed to pursue their vocations unharmed. In the war of 1812 commanders of British ships of war gave passes to American fishermen. The first ship that displayed the Stars and Stripes in the Thames was laden with oil, and the whale fishers of Nantucket, during the hostilities of the previous seven years, were allowed to go and return from the fishing grounds at pleasure."

A newspaper, in noticing the presentation of a silver cup to a contemporary, says: "He never had a cup. He can drink from any vessel that contains liquor—whether the neck of a bottle, the mouth of a demijohn, the spile of a keg, or the bung hole of a barrel."

A. H. Stephens a Prophet.

It is well known that the present Vice President of the Confederacy made a speech, strongly opposed to secession in the Georgia Convention of January, 1861. The following extracts will show how clearly he perceived the iniquity and foresaw the results of the measure.

"That this step once taken could never be recalled, and all the baleful and withering consequences that must follow (as they would see) will rest on the Convention for all coming time. When we and our posterity shall see our lovely South desolated by the demon of war which this act of yours will inevitably invite and call forth; when our green fields of waving harvests shall be trodden down by the murderous soldiery and fiery car of war sweeping over our land; our temples of justice laid in ashes; all the horrors and desolation of war upon us; who but this Convention will be held responsible for it? and who but him who shall have given his vote for this unwise and ill-timed measure (as I honestly think and believe) shall be held to strict account for this suicidal act by the present generation, and probably cursed and execrated by posterity for all coming time for the wide and desolating ruin that will inevitably follow this act you now propose to perpetrate."

"Pause, I entreat you, and consider for a moment what reasons you can give that will even satisfy yourselves in calmer moments—what reasons you can give to your fellow-sufferers in the calamity that it will bring upon us. What reasons can you give to the nations of the earth to justify it? They will be the calm and deliberate judges in the case; and to what cause or one overt act can you name or point on which to rest the plea of justice? What right has the North assailed? What interest of the South has been invaded? What justice has been denied? And what claim founded in justice and right, has been withheld? Can either of you to-day name one Governmental act of wrong, deliberately and purposely done by the Government of Washington, of which the South has a right to complain? I challenge the answer!"

"Now, for you to attempt to overthrow such a Government as this, under which we have lived for more than three quarters of a century, in which we have gained our wealth, our standing as a nation, our domestic safety while the elements of peril are around us, with peace and tranquility, accompanied with unbounded prosperity and rights unassailed, is the height of madness, folly, and wickedness, to which I can neither lend my sanction nor my vote."

[From the National Intelligencer, July 2.]

The New Commander.

It is gratifying to observe that the appointment of Gen. Meade as the commander of the Army of the Potomac is nearly everywhere received with respectful consideration for that officer, whether regard be had to his established merit or to the circumstances under which he has acceded to the conduct of the forces arrayed against Gen. Lee. It is the good fortune of Gen. Meade to be known simply as a soldier, and if his services in this capacity have not been as conspicuous as those of a few others, it is perhaps more due to his modesty and to the absence of those extrinsic influences which make for some men a factitious reputation, than to any absence of the qualities which should inspire a solid respect. It is known that he has not intrigued for the command with which he is charged, and as the politicians have not had the opportunity of making him the banner-bearer of any party, it is to be hoped that he may be allowed to uphold the standard of his country with a steady hand. His opportunities for success are great, but his difficulties and perils at the same time are neither few nor small. If he succeeds he may count on the gratitude of the country. If he should fail he will equally deserve its sympathy, for, alike in the one event and in the other, he will doubtless have done what he could to deserve that success which it is not always in the power of mortals to command. He has certainly shown the wisdom which dwells with prudence by refusing to make any "promises or pledges," after the manner of some who have preceded him, and the christian consciousness of the nation can repose its hopes in him with only the more of trust because, discarding the language of gasconade and presumption, he simply summons each man to do his duty and "leave to an all-controlling Providence the decision of the contest."

[From the Ohio State Journal, July 24.]

Invasion of Ohio Threatened.

Gen. Kelley, in command of the Department of Western Virginia, telegraphed to Governor Tod, yesterday, that a large force of rebel cavalry and mounted infantry had been sent by Lee across the mountains, into Western Virginia, for the purpose of attempting a raid into Ohio, and that their forces had already reached Beverly, Randolph county, and were moving in the direction of Parkersburg, on the Ohio river. The Governor has also received a letter from the Captain of an efficient scouting company, in Gen. Kelley's Department, to the effect that his men, for several days have been watching the movements of the enemy, which he says, seem to be made with the view of reaching the border before an armed force can be collected to resist their advance. Gen. Kelley accompanied his telegram with a request for all the troops the Governor could send him, and we are happy to say that this morning a large force of infantry and artillery will be on their way to check the rebel advance. Several of the volunteer military companies of this city have been called upon to repair to Camp Chase for guard duty, so that the organized and disciplined forces at that post may be forwarded to West Virginia. In the meantime, we trust that our citizens will continue to apply themselves to drill, so that they may be prepared for any emergency.

A wedding took place up town a few nights since between one of our returned officers and the girl of his affections. The bridegroom was dressed in full uniform sword and all, and thereby hangs a tale. The bride's sister has a beau who is a carpenter, and a little three year old noticing the bridegroom's sword, ventured to ask, "Ma, when Mr. Jones and Kate gets married will Mr. Jones wear his saw by his side?"

[Harrisburg Correspondence, Philadelphia Inquirer.]

DESERTIONS FROM LEE'S ARMY.—A very significant fact in connection with the invasion has been disclosed, if we can credit a calculation made by an officer holding an important position, and one entitling him to correct information of the kind, and it is that since the main body of the Confederate army crossed into this State, no less than six thousand men have deserted from its ranks. They are turning up in all directions, and had Lee succeeded in coming over to this side of the Susquehanna, he might have been surprised to find full one-half his host missing before a fortnight more had elapsed. If his assertion be strictly true, it is a pity that an advance was not courted at Lee's hands, for he would soon have been too seriously weakened to cause much trouble.

THE DUKES AND THE BAGMAN.—There were recently traveling in a Scottish railway, three individuals of the male gender. Two of them were small, the third was not. One of the smaller gentlemen was known to the larger one. They conversed instructively, it is to be hoped; and the third, who was a bagman, joined in the talk, and was courteously treated. At a certain station, the taller gentleman rose to leave, and his companions beheld two footmen ready to receive him, and a carriage awaiting him behind the pallings. The train went on, and the bagman said, "I wonder who that swell was?" "That," replied his companion, "was the Duke of—." This information was given in a manner that left no doubt of its truth, and the bagman was silent and self-congratulated on the thought that he had been talking to a Duke. At length his honest heart broke out with a gush that did him no discredit. "That was the Duke? Well, now, I say it was very kind of him—very affable—to talk in that familiar way to a couple of little snobs like you and me." His companion laughed cordially, and told the story when he got out at the station nearest one of his castles; for he, too, was a Duke, and is one of the most distinguished looking men of the day. [Gateshead Observer.]

FROM LIBERIA.—Advices from Liberia have been received by the trader Ann, at New York. Such an interest in agriculture, especially coffee raising, was never known. The Rev. John Sells, wrote from Monrovia, April 29th: "We are on the eve of a Presidential election, and an old resident here may say, 'I never saw it before.' After this fashion. Hitherto, as in all other countries, there has been a great deal, perhaps too much, of bitter feeling, acrimony, crimination and recrimination, personal invectives growing out of political partisanship, to the great injury of neighborly brotherhood, good morals and pure religion. Not so now. The Herald, the Government organ, while it holds up both candidates for the Presidency, Mr. Warner, now Vice President, and Chief Justice Drayton of the Supreme Court, take no sides, leaving it to the people—the ballot box. So we have no jangling, no quarrelling; the parties say little, but mean to act. Liberia is setting a noble example in this respect to all the nations. One topic of deep, abiding interest to all the citizens here just now is the 'contraband' subject. That many of the emancipated slaves will come here, appears clearly deducible from the signs of the times on your side of the Atlantic."

A PIRATE'S CARPET-BAG.—The Portland Advertiser says the carpet-bag, which was considered of so much importance, on account of having been the only thing saved from the burning cutter Caleb Cushing by the rebel commander when he took to his boats, has "turned up." When Lieut. Reed stepped on board the Forest City he gave his carpet-bag to Capt. Liscomb, who gave it to his mate for safe keeping. In the excitement of the moment it was overlooked until the boat returned from Boston, when the contents were examined. Among other documents it contains the instructions from Commander Maffitt, of the Florida, to Lieut. Reed, a bond of \$150,000, taken from the ship Shatamoc; also the papers of the various vessels destroyed, and other valuable papers.

The Portland Argus says that Capt. Reed and Lieut. Brown, the pirate officers of the Tacony, on Monday sent to a grocery store and bought a lot of sardines, soda biscuit, and other luxuries, paying for them in gold, of which they have plenty. They also sent for a tailor to bring them samples of goods and make them up some fashionable wearing apparel.

A lady who has just been passed through the rebel lines and placed in safety on this side of Dixie, has come to the sound conclusion that the South would be a glorious place to live in, if it was not for a few drawbacks, among which may be enumerated, mosquitoes, rattlesnakes, moccasins, copperheads, yellow fever, the enervating effect of the climate, whisky drinking, tobacco chewing, secession principles, and the outrageously high price of things generally. Who will pretend to contradict that lady?

THAD STEVENS.—Hon. Thad. Stevens has just learned that the rebels have destroyed his extensive iron-mills near Gettysburg, and stolen all his teams. His loss is over one hundred thousand dollars, including most of his fortune.

In a speech delivered to his constituents last September, Mr. Stevens said: "Abolition! yes, abolish everything on the face of the earth but this Union; free every slave—slay every traitor—burn every rebel mansion—if these things be necessary to preserve this temple of freedom to the world and to our posterity. Unless we do this we cannot conquer them."

Queen Victoria, it is said, clings so tenaciously to her grief that it amounts to a mania. Every morning, she has her late husband's clothes taken to his dressing room and brushed; his shaving apparatus and hot water placed on the dresser, and his plate arranged on the breakfast table, in the same manner as when he was alive.

THE GIRARD WILL CASE.—In the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, an opinion has been rendered, reversing the decree of the court in Schuylkill county in the suit brought by the heirs of Stephen Girard against the city. By this last decision the city continues in the enjoyment of the benefits of Girard's great bequest.

ESTABLISHED 1760.

PETER LORILLARD,

Snuff and Tobacco Manufacturer,

16 & 18 CHAMBERS ST.,

(Formerly 42 Chatham Street, New York.)

WOULD call the attention of Dealers to the articles of his manufacture, viz:

BROWN SNUFF.

Macaboy, Demigros, Pure Virginia, Coarse Rappee, Nachitochas, American Gentleman, Copenhagen.

YELLOW SNUFF.

Scotch, Honey Dew Scotch, High Toast Scotch, Fresh Honey Dew Scotch, Irish High Toast, Fresh Scotch, or Lundyfoot.

Attention is called to the large reduction in price of Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, which will be found of a Superior Quality.

TOBACCO.

Smoking, Fine Cut Chewing, S. Jago, Long, F. A. L., or plain, Spanish, No. 1, Carandish, or Sweet, No. 2, Sweet Scented Oranoso, Canaster, Nos. 1 & 2, Tin Foil Cavendish, Turkish, mixed, Granulated.

N. B.—A circular of prices will be sent on application, April 24, 1863-ly.

Military Furnisher!

GEORGE W. POHLMAN,

No. 102 West Fourth Street,

CINCINNATI, O.

[Established 1851.]

OFFICERS' Uniforms, Overcoats, Saddles, Swords, Belts, Sashes, gold embroidered and metal Straps, Regimental Hats and Caps, Camp Cots, Stoves, Mess Kettles, Regimental and National Flags, &c.

January 26, 1863.

J. M. GRAY,

DENTAL SURGEON,

Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and Lewis Streets.

FRANKFORT, KY.

ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion, Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner. He would ask the particular attention of those wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanliness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled. Specimens of all kinds of plate work may be seen at his office.

Frankfort, April 22, 1863-ly.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.

Frankfort, Georgetown and Paris Mail

and Passenger Line.

THE Mail Carriage on this line leaves Frankfort on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and returning leaves Paris on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The charge for Through or Way Passengers will be moderate—lower than the fare by the railroad route, and good time made. Parkages will also be carried on reasonable terms. Parageage solicited.

Office in Frankfort at the Capital Hotel, in Paris at the Paris Hotel, in Georgetown at S. C. Gentry's.

Frankfort, July 4, 1862-ly.

NEW ENGLAND

Fire & Marine Insurance Comp'y,

OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.

Business Confined To Fire Insurance Exclusively.

Chartered Capital, \$500,000.

Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.

GEORGE W. GWIN, Agent.

Frankfort April 13, 1863-ly.

J. WEITZEL, V. BERBERICH.

WEITZEL & BERBERICH,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity that they have opened a select stock of spring goods for Gentlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash. They will carry on the Tailoring business in all its branches, and will warrant their work to give satisfaction, both as to its execution and the charges made for it. Terms cash.

Their business room is under Metropolitan Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.

March 16, 1863-ly.

Estate of James Harlan, dec'd.

THE undersigned having been appointed administrators of the estate of James Harlan, deceased, request all persons indebted to the same to make an early settlement. Persons having claims against said estate will have them prepared for adjustment.

All persons who may have any books, law or miscellaneous, belonging to said estate, are requested to return them to the undersigned at once.

JAMES HARLAN, JR. JOHN M. HARLAN, Administrators.

March 14, 1863—Yeoman copy.

HARLAN & HARLAN,

Attorneys at Law,

FRANKFORT, KY.

WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals, in the Federal courts holden in Frankfort, Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry, Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.

Special attention given to the collection of claims. They will, in all cases where it is desired, attend to the unsettled law business of James Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to that business is requested.

March 16, 1863-ly.

Locust Fencing Posts.

THE Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad Company have a large number of old LOCUST TIES, taken from the track, which are admirably suited for FENCE POSTS. They intend using them for wood if not immediately sold for posts.

Any person desiring them in car loads of 150, can have them delivered at any station on the road where there is a switch, by depositing with any agent of the road the amount of their cost, at 15 cents each, and directing where to have them delivered.

SAMUEL GILL, Superintendent.

May 4, 1863-3t.

LANDRETH'S

WARRANTED

GARDEN SEEDS.

THE usual supply of LANDRETH'S CELEBRATED GARDEN SEED, received at the Frankfort Agency.

March 13, 1863-ly.

S. C. BULL.

COUNTING-HOUSE CALENDAR FOR

1863.

Month	Day	Month	Day	Month	Day
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THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1863.

Union Democratic State Ticket.

For Governor,
THOMAS E. BRAMLETTE, of ADAMS.

For Lieutenant Governor,
RICHARD T. JACOB, of OLDHAM.

For Attorney General,
JOHN M. HARLAN, of FRANKLIN.

For State Treasurer,
JAMES H. GARRARD, of CLAY.

For Auditor of Public Accounts,
WM. T. SAMUELS, of HART.

For Register of Land Office,
JAMES A. DAWSON, of HART.

For Supt. of Public Instruction,
DANIEL STEVENSON, of FRANKLIN.

For Congress,
HON. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN.

For Representative,
HILLERY M. BEDFORD.

For Sheriff,
HARRY B. INNES.

The Situation—Military and otherwise.

Since our last somewhat of the gloom that overhung the situation has passed away—and the skies are brightening beyond all our anticipations for so short a period. The last few days have been characterized and marked by scenes and events, which are destined to exert a powerful influence upon the nation. Although we are cut off, in a measure, from communication, and have, as yet, none of the details of the glorious victories which have been achieved by our arms over the hosts of rebellion, enough has been made known to assure us that long and glorious struggles have been taken towards the destruction of the rebellion. Vicksburg, with its entire army of 24,000 rebels, has fallen into our hands. Lee's army, which but a few days ago threatened the capital of the nation, and the loyal States, has been driven back, defeated, and, as some think, in a great measure destroyed. Our glorious army of the Potomac, which has fought so long and so tenaciously against all sorts of adverse circumstances, has, at last, achieved the honor of destroying the boasted army of the Southern Confederacy, under the lead of its boasted leader. The charm of Lee's name is gone before the matchless skill of our new man, Geo. G. Meade. We will not attempt to give any details of losses, captures, &c., but will await authentic information upon these unimportant matters. It is enough to know that a glorious victory has been gained over the rebel armies, and that, of necessity, the rebellion has received blows from which it cannot recover. It may not die right off, as some in the height of their patriotic enthusiasm suppose, but it will die. Its fate is already fixed. The attempt to break up this Government, every thinking man must now feel, is the height of folly. It is too soon to predict what will be the immediate effects of these magnificent victories, and it is a matter of very little consequence, so long as the heart of the patriot is gladdened with the assurance of the ultimate results of the salvation of his Government and the destruction of the rebellion.

The letter of Gen. Bramlette, which we published in our last paper, defining his position, and correcting some erroneous impressions which had been circulated, upon the strength of an imperfect and incorrect report of his speeches, has, as we supposed it would, and always believed, removed all doubt. He stands square upon the Union platform adopted at Louisville, no more and no less, and he is worthy the support of every good citizen in Kentucky. General B. we have always known, from a long acquaintance with him, and from conversations since the rebellion broke out, to be as sound and conservative as any man in Kentucky. He is the man for Governor of Kentucky. His election will guarantee peace and security to our people, so far as the power of the State and of the General Government can give it. Make him Governor, and we will put down raids and guerrillas. He will put a stop to these reckless bands of robbers and plunderers who are infesting the State, and preventing the people from attending to their business.

The man who has a family to protect, and property which he values, and who would vote for the Wickliffe ticket, in preference to the Union ticket, is a downright simpleton. Elect Bramlette & Co., and every thing that can be done to give security and quiet, will be done; but to elect Wickliffe and his set, and we will have no assurance of such security. This latter ticket is running in the interest of Secession, and its election, will bring the State in antagonism with the General Government, and thereby, either make the State the battle field, or will deprive us of the support and protection of the Government. Either state of case, would expose us to incalculable injury, which can just as well be avoided by the election of the Union ticket.

The great fall of the Yosemite, California, is situated where the stream of that name, eighty feet wide, leaps down two thousand and sixty-three feet in three falls. This fall is the greatest cataract in the world.

We are unable to understand what motive any one but a Secessionist can have for supporting the Wickliffe ticket in preference to the ticket of the Union Democratic party. We can readily see the propriety of Secessionists voting for it, for it is running in opposition to the Union party, and its success will offer the only chance now left to array Kentucky against the Federal Government, and in favor of the Southern Confederacy. All chance of conquering Kentucky, as the rebels first intended, is gone. The tremendous disasters which have so suddenly come upon their armies in Mississippi and in Pennsylvania, removes all fear which we may have, at any time, entertained, that the rebels would gain either a temporary or permanent foothold in this State. The information, received yesterday, of Bragg's retreat across the Tennessee river leaves no room to doubt on this subject, and we feel sure that, so far as any military movements on Kentucky soil are concerned, they will amount to nothing more than raids and the movements of guerrilla parties. Our State may be infested with these enemies of all parties and of all classes. Even though their armies may be destroyed, roving bands of thieves, robbers, and guerrillas will roam about plundering friend and foe alike.

This evil will affect all alike, and all alike, the Secessionists and the Unionists, are equally interested, in putting a stop to it. They should be crushed out—crushed out in a way the most thorough, prompt, and complete. Let it be known that they are to find no friends in this State—no aiders and abettors. If any should be so far forgetful of their own interest and the safety of their neighbors, as to give them aid and comfort, let the same punishment be meted out to them that would be dealt out to the robber himself.

General Bramlette promises the people of Kentucky, that, if he is elected Governor of Kentucky, he will clean them out, without delay, and with a swiftness that will give peace and security to the people.

This guarantee, from such a man, is worth something to the people, and should lead them to give their support to him. He will fulfill his promises. From him the people have the right to expect some relief, whereas if they trust to this Wickliffe ticket, they will fail to get, what is most desired in Kentucky, quiet and security.

It seems to us that the people should take a practical, common sense view of this matter. Their interest, as well as duty, lead to this view, and why should they not, in this as well as every other vital matter, be governed by these important considerations. Let them look to the results of their action.

A vote for the Wickliffe ticket in August will be a permanent record against those who make it. It will rise up in judgement against them and their children after them. It will be an evidence which will not be forgotten, that men did not love their country in its hour of trial, but rather sympathized with its enemies. Such a record we would not leave behind for all the wealth in this world.

The information is that Bragg has crossed the Tennessee river and burnt the splendid bridge behind him. This is cheering news to us, as it places Kentucky beyond all danger from a rebel invasion. There is now no force sufficient to undertake such a dangerous enterprise. We will, of course, be annoyed by guerrillas, but will not be subjected to another invasion. The rebel force in East Tennessee is too small to create any alarm, and Bragg is so closely followed and watched by Rosecrans, that he cannot disturb us.

On the evening of the 4th of July, the "Georgetown Brass Band," before setting off for their homes, did us the honor to give us a serenade, for which we tender to them our thanks. We were astonished at the fine performance of this band, knowing, as we did, that they had only been organized and under instruction about two months. This band is evidently composed of gentlemen of decided musical talent, and they not only do themselves, but also their instructor, Mr. Dennis W. Haly, great credit by their rapid progress. They play well some 18 or 20 different pieces, which is very unusual for so new a band. We predict for the Georgetown Band a brilliant future, and have no doubt they will be entitled to the appellation of "The Excelsior Band" of Kentucky.

Blessed is he who can slap his breeches pocket in the face of the world, and proudly exclaim, "Behold, ye good people! Look ye heavily laden debtors! Come and look upon a man—a being like unto yourselves—who owes not a dollar!" We would travel far to see such a creature, we would contribute liberally toward providing a glass case in which his embalmied remains should be preserved after death, as a sacred relic for posterity—a species almost extinct in the nineteenth century—the Cash Philosopher! Him no duns can harass, nor the approach of inevitable payment disturb. His substance no voracious lawyer can devour, nor their ruthless myrmidons seize upon. He, securely armed in specie, smiles at the dread sheriff and defies his power. He is cheerful even on the awful eve of quarter day. He alone is the free citizen—only he can feel truly independent! Happy mortal!—N. Y. Sunday Times.

If the Editor of the Times will call at the "Commonwealth Office" we believe we can point out the man who owes no other man a dollar; but whether he is any happier than some of his neighbors who owe a good many dollars for friends—posterity will probably determine.

"My son hold up your head and tell who was the strongest man?"
"Jonah."
"Why so?"
"Cause the whale couldn't hold him after he got him down."

Summary of the News.

The information received by yesterday's papers corroborate all that has been stated in regard to the battles in Pennsylvania and Maryland. The loss of Lee has been very large, amounting to 35,000 prisoners and 60 pieces of artillery. The loss of rebel officers of high rank is unusually large, embracing many Generals and Brigadiers, besides those of lesser rank.

At Helena a battle was fought and won by General Prentiss. The combined forces of Price and Marmaduke, estimated at 8,000, attacked the fortifications, which were defended by only 4,000. The rebels, after a severe fight, were repulsed with a loss of 1,500, including 700 prisoners. The latter had arrived at Cairo. Our forces had the co-operation of several gunboats.

At Donaldsonville there was, on the 23rd ult., another battle and a Union victory. The rebels attacked the force and were repulsed with a loss of 600, including 100 prisoners.

We clip the following from the Cincinnati Gazette of yesterday:

Our advices this morning place Lee's army at Williamsport. A portion of his ambulance train had been crossed on rails, and his cattle swam over; but his forces were all on the north side with no means of crossing. He was concentrating his army and preparing for battle, anticipating an attack. Our army was also concentrating, and it is deemed probable that a battle may have been fought yesterday. All the reports represent the prospects as decidedly favorable.

John Morgan managed to reach the Ohio river at Brandenburg, Ky., forty-three miles below Louisville, where he captured two steamers, the Alice Dean and J. T. McComb. At one o'clock yesterday morning, as we learn from a dispatch to Capt. Dean, neither of the boats had been destroyed. The probability is Morgan will use the boats for the purpose of making his escape. Gunboats have been dispatched to attend to the case. A dispatch from Indianapolis mentions that several hundred rebels had crossed near Brandenburg into Indiana, and in a skirmish with Home Guards, several of the latter were killed and wounded.

We have advices from General Rosecrans' headquarters up to last evening. Bragg had crossed the Tennessee river at Bridgeport, and burned north end of the great railroad bridge at that place. The rebel retreat was a disastrous one, and nothing but the bad roads saved the enemy from destruction.

HEADQUARTERS, 23d ARMY CORPS,
Lexington, Ky., July, 1863.

General Order, No. 8.
The persons and property of Union citizens, non-combatants, within the lines of this command, are under its especial protection. For every one injured in their person, five rebel sympathizers will be arrested, and punished accordingly. For injuries done to the property of Union citizens, ample remuneration will be levied upon rebel sympathizers.

By command of
Maj. Gen. HARTSTUFF,
Geo. B. DRAKE, A. A. G.
(Official) E. O. BROWN, Maj. and A. D. C.

A Washington correspondent of the New York News says the President has replied to the Vallandigham Committee from Ohio, in a long letter, in duplicate. The tenor of it is that Mr. Vallandigham should be released, and will be, if the committee will endorse three propositions to this effect: first, that a rebellion exists, and that it is his, the President's duty, to put it down; second, that the committee will use their influence in crushing it; and, third, that they will see that the army employed for the purpose is well paid, fed, and clothed. If the committee, or a majority of them, endorse these propositions, and so signify, by endorsing the duplicate letter to that effect and return it to the President, then Mr. Vallandigham will be released. The committee were indignant at the reply, and are to meet in New York and frame a rejoinder.

SALE OF STOCKS.—The Louisville Journal, of July 7, says, the following very satisfactory sales of stocks were made yesterday at the Court House by our enterprising auctioneers Messrs. S. G. Henry & Co.:
Twenty-five shares Bank of Louisville, per share.....\$90
Twenty-eight shares Bank of Kentucky, per share.....90
Ten shares Northern Bank of Kentucky, per share.....103
Five shares Bank of Kentucky, per share.....90
The above shares of stock were sold, reserving the July dividends.
Five shares Bank of Kentucky, with dividend, per share.....\$100
Sixteen shares Louisville and Nashville Railroad, per share.....80
Four shares Louisville and Nashville Railroad, per share.....35

"Blood will tell." Gen. Meade, the new commander of the Army of the Potomac, is the grandson of George Meade, of Philadelphia, an eminent Irish-American merchant, whose firm (Meade & Fitzsimmons) contributed \$10,000 in 1781 to a fund for the relief of the famishing army of Gen. Washington.

THE COMING HARVEST.—Our advices from almost every section of the country give promise of a very bountiful harvest. The wheat fields never looked better, and the prospects are that the yield will be large. The same may be said of the coarser grains. While this cannot be disputed, there is another fact equally plain, and that is that there will be a great scarcity of harvest hands, and that wages will be very high. If the raid in Kentucky and Virginia should be more serious, of which there are fears, the Government will be obliged to call out the Militia forces of the border States for defense, and this would still further reduce the number of laborers in the field. To guard against this contingency and to make certain the securing of all our crops, at as early a period as possible after harvest, it is highly important that every farmer should avail himself of every means within his reach to accomplish this great object, and we know of no better way to do this than to use some of the many labor-saving machines, such as horse-power machines and steam thrashing machines that are being manufactured for this purpose. [Cincinnati Gazette.]

COURT OF APPEALS.

WEDNESDAY, July 8, 1863.
CAUSES DECIDED.

Thompson et al vs Gist's adm'r, Marshall; affirmed.
Whitney vs Sudduth et al, Bourbon; reversed.
Reaktor vs Ludlow, Kenton; reversed.

ORDERS.
Ward vs Crotty et al, Fleming; motion to correct taxation of costs overruled.
Stockton vs Stockton, Fleming;

Sano vs Forman and wife, Fleming—time extended in both cases until last day of meeting of court after recess.
Hamilton vs. Barnes, White & Co., Montgomery; order of hearing set aside and cause set for hearing on 30th day of present term by consent.

Cumbers vs Cumbers, Bracken;
Steward, Grant;
Bates vs Hughes, Letcher—were continued.
Bowen vs Hally, Powell;
Sawell vs Hitt's ad'r, Carroll;
Dean et al vs Garbott, Carroll;
Askins et al vs Jenkin's ad'r, Bracken;
Smith vs Markberry, Grant;
Hunt's assignee vs Davidson's trustee, Fayette—were submitted on briefs.

Hughart vs Bourne et al, Montgomery; argued by Judge Farrow, for appellee, and argument concluded by Thos. Turner, for appellant.

TUESDAY, July 9, 1863.

Court met and took a recess until Tuesday, the 22d of September, 1863.

COURT FASHIONS BY EUGENIE.—The Empress Eugenie (says a Paris letter) has made some curious sumptuary edicts this season, one of which is that, with the exception of the lingerie, every visible article of ladies' clothing must be of the same color as her gown. For instance a lady wearing a yellow dress must wear also yellow boots, yellow gloves, yellow trimmings on her hat or bonnet, a yellow cloak and a yellow parasol. Those wearing yellow or lilac, or blue, or green, or pink, must form into distinct groups or regiments, so as to constitute a striking coup d'oeil.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ADAMS COUNTY, Ky., June 24th, 1863.
Editor, Frankfort Commonwealth.

You will please announce me as a Union candidate, at the August election, to represent this county in the next Legislature.

F. D. RIGNEY.

June 30, 1863—te.

Candidate for Congress.
We are authorized to announce WM. H. RANDALL, Esq., of Laurel county, as a candidate for Congress in the 3th Congressional District. He is the regular nominee of the Union Convention of that District, which met on the 6th of May.

May 18, 1863—te.

Condition of the Farmers Bank of Kentucky and Branches, June 30th, 1863.

MEANS.

Kentucky State loan.....	\$ 250,000 00
Notes discounted.....	765,640 82
Bills of Exchange.....	1,163,003 70
Suspended debt.....	104,230 66
Due from other Banks.....	\$2,282,875 18
Real estate—banking houses.....	153,842 73
Cash on hand, viz:	\$9,925 92
In gold and silver.....	910,432 12
In notes of other banks, and United States Treasury Notes.....	406,212 83
On deposit in banks in New York and Philadelphia.....	634,075 81
	2,000,720 82
	\$4,530,374 65

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	\$1,700,000 00
Notes in circulation.....	1,570,718 00
Due to other banks.....	33,347 69
Due to individual depositors.....	1,957,924 83
Deposits unclaimed.....	7,055 40
Contingent fund.....	\$40,000 00
Profit and loss.....	121,328 82
	161,328 82
	\$4,530,374 65
Contingent fund and profit and loss, as above.....	\$161,328 82
Deduct dividend of three per cent. declared this day.....	61,000 00
Leaves present surplus of.....	\$110,328 82

J. B. TEMPLE,
Cashier.

FARMERS BANK OF KENTUCKY,
FRANKFORT, July 6th, 1863.

Dividend Notice.

FRANKFORT, July 6, 1863.
THE FARMERS BANK OF KENTUCKY, has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable to stockholders on demand, free of government tax.

J. B. TEMPLE, Cashier.

July 8th, 1863—1w&tw.

Desirable Farm at Public Sale.

THIS FARM is located in the suburbs of the city of Lexington and contains

ABOUT 130 ACRES.

About one-half in the city limits. This is one of the most desirable farms in the country. The improvements good, the lands are in a high state of cultivation, and the grounds are beautifully ornamented with shrubbery. All kinds of the very best variety of fruit embracing, Figs, Apples, &c., &c. Small fruits of the best variety, such as Strawberries, Raspberries, &c., &c. A splendid garden with one of the best Asparagus beds in the country. Further description is unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase will call and examine the premises for themselves.

This farm will be sold on the premises
On Saturday, July 11th, at 12 o'clock.
TERMS OF SALE—Equal to cash but the purchaser can have ten years time, or any time specified, by making me secure.

DAVID T. ADAMS.

July 7, 1863—1w&tw.

THE NINTH SESSION

OF Mrs. HALLIE E. TODD'S School for Children will commence on
Monday, September 7, 1863,
and continue twenty weeks, at \$3 the session. No extras.

No deduction made for absence except in cases of sickness.
July 6, 1863.

NOTICE.

THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE ALLEN county jail, as a runaway slave, 13th day of June, 1863, a negro man calling himself LEWIS. He is about 45 or 50 years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, weighs about 140 pounds, black complexion, with a scar on the left side of the head. Says he belongs to Jane Ferguson, of Macon county, Tennessee.

The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.

T. A. GRIFFIN, J. A. C.

June 26, 1863—1m.

Vacant Lots for Sale.

I HAVE several beautiful vacant Building Lots for sale. Call on me at my residence in South Frankfort.

THOS. A. THROBALDS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

School Notice.

THE MISSES SMITH WILL RE-OPEN their Boarding and Day School, in South Frankfort, (in the school-room formerly occupied by Mr. Fall), on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, (the 7th inst.).

For particulars see Circulars, which may be had on inquiry of the Rev J. N. Norton and Col. James J. Miller.

June 22, 1863—481.

Let those who have doubted the virtues of Bull's CEDRON BITTERS, if any such there be, read the following Certificate from Gentlemen well known in this community, and doubt no more.

Its general introduction into the army will save the lives of thousands of our soldiers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 3d, 1863.

We the undersigned, have seen the good effects produced by the use of Dr. John Bull's CEDRON BITTERS in cases of general debility and prostration of the system, and believe its general use would prevent disease and relieve much suffering. Among our soldiers particularly would this be the case, especially those who are exposed to miasmatic influences in the Southern climate.

MAJ. PHILIP SPEED,

Collector Int. Rev. 3d Dist. Ky.

CHAS. B. COTTON,

Collector of the Port of Louisville, Ky.

COL. H. DENT,

Prov. Marshal Gen'l of Kentucky.

REV. D. P. HENDERSON,

Vice-Prest of Sanitary Commission.

HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.,

Publishers Democrat.

GEO. P. DOERN,

Prop. Louisville Anzeiger.

HUGHES & PARKHILL,

Wholesale Dry Goods Dealers, Main St., Louisville, Ky.

DAVIS, GREEN & CO.,

Wholesale Shoe Dealers, Main Street, Louisville, Ky.

HART & MAPOTHER,

Lithographers, cor. Market & Third Sts., Louisville, Ky.

JULIUS WINTER,

Clothing Merchant, cor. 3d & Market Sts., Louisville, Ky.

CAPT. S. F. HILDRETH,

Of Steamer Major Anderson.

MAJ. L. T. THURSTON,

Paymaster U. S. Army.

C. M. METCALF,

National Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

COL. JESSE BAYLES,

4th Ky. Cavalry.

GEORGE D. PRENTICE,

Louisville Journal.

See advertisement in another column.

June 17, 1863—3m.

Agricultural College of Kentucky.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Kentucky State Agricultural Society, the following was unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That the Board of the State Agricultural Society accept the appointment conferred on them by the last session of the Legislature of Kentucky, under which they are authorized to locate the site of the Agricultural College authorized by act of Congress; and that the Secretary of this Society be directed to advertise in the public prints of the State that sealed proposals will be received by this Board until the 15th day of September, 1863, from various counties of the State, for the location of said College in such counties. Communications to be addressed to L. J. Bradford, President Agricultural Society, Augusta, Ky.

JAMES S. WALLACE,
Sec'y Ky. State Agricultural So.

June 15, 1863—1m.

ICE! ICE! ICE!!!

Cheap For Cash!

I HAVE A FULL SUPPLY OF THE BEST QUALITY OF ICE which I will deliver to the citizens of Frankfort at their houses every morning during the season, commencing Wednesday, May 6th, 1863, at one cent per pound. Tickets can be had at my house by those who wish to get them.

SANFORD GOINS.

May 6, 1863—4s.

Laws of Kentucky.

We have printed and for sale at the Commonwealth office, in pamphlet form, the Acts of the called session in August, 1862, and the Public Acts for the late session of the General Assembly of Kentucky, which will be sold at 60 cents for the two sessions.

Gentlemen from a distance who may wish to procure for both sessions will remit us sixty-six cents, and we will forward them postage paid—or, for a single session, thirty-three cents, and we pay postage.

UNITED STATES CLAIM AGENCY

AT

LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

H. B. WILSON.....T. L. HOUSTON.

(Late Lt. Col. 4th O. V. I.)

WILSON, HOUSTON & CO.,

WILL prosecute and collect all classes of valid claims against the Government of the United States.

Special attention will be given to the collection of claims founded upon Quartermasters' vouchers, and memorandum receipts, and claims arising from the destruction of private property by the armies of the United States.

Bounty Money, Back Pay, and Pensions due to discharged soldiers, the widows or heirs of deceased soldiers, and back pay due to resigned officers of the army, will be promptly collected.

One of the firm will reside in Washington, for the special purpose of prosecuting the class of claims which will require attention at that place. Our long experience in the army has made us familiar with the business in which we have embarked, and we solicit correspondence, believing that we can be of much service to those who will entrust the collection of claims to us.

OFFICE—Opposite the Court House, two doors from Telford & Barclay's Bank, Lexington, Ky.

WILSON, HOUSTON & CO.

REFERENCES:
His Excellency, James F. Robinson, Governor.
John W. Fennell, Adjutant General Kentucky.
Hon. Wm. H. Wadsworth, Mayville, Ky.<

DOCKET
OF THE
COURT OF APPEALS;
SUMMER TERM, 1863.

First Day, June 1st.

Commonwealth vs. Turner.....Madison.
Same vs. Graddy.....Marshall.
Same vs. Roberts et al.....Henry.
Same vs. Same.....Jefferson.
Same vs. White.....Ballard.
Same vs. Rowland.....Lyon.
Brown vs. Commonwealth.....Jefferson.

Second Day, June 2d.

Norris vs. Doniphan et al.....Mason.
Bottom vs. Hart et al.....Boyle.
Montgomery vs. Hansford.....Lincoln.
Pennington's ex'r. vs. Tucker.....
Culkin's heirs vs. Perkins.....Caldwell.
Hill et al. vs. Jackson et al.....
Montgomery vs. Benedict.....Madison.
Stone vs. Harris' trustee.....

Third Day, June 3d.

Collier et al. vs. Higgins et al.....Pulaski.
Haleob vs. Plinn.....Rockcastle.
Smith vs. Smith.....Laurel.
Hawn vs. Johnson.....Knox.
Fuller vs. Vermillion.....
Tinsley vs. Watkins.....

Fourth Day, June 4th.

Rice vs. Rice.....
Bowman vs. Sewall.....Boothright.
Rogk et al. vs. Back et al.....
Doty vs. Bruce et al.....Lewis.
Pearce's heirs vs. Perkins.....Caldwell.
Pettit's adm'r. vs. Bruce's adm'r.....
Calvert vs. Sassen.....

Fifth Day, June 5th.

Radford vs. Chamberlin et al.....Christian.
Henderson & Nashville R. R. Co. vs. Rogers.....
McCarthy vs. McDaniel et al.....
Bibb vs. Tomberlin et al.....Todd.
Trice et al. vs. Russell.....Hopkins.
Applegate vs. Applegate.....Pendleton.
Patterson & Co. vs. Byrd.....Christian.

Sixth Day, June 6th.

Letcher vs. Ingram.....Henderson.
Burbank vs. Barrett et al.....
Gregory vs. McFarland, who says.....
Sheffer vs. Roytzer.....
Tomlinson vs. Tomlinson.....Hickman.
Byassee vs. Reese.....Pendleton.
Sloan vs. Clark.....Fulton.

Seventh Day, June 8th.

Davidson et al. vs. Howell.....Fulton.
Stevens vs. Winston.....
Miller vs. Owens.....
Newton vs. Prather.....
Hardy vs. Harrell.....Galloway.
Card's ex'r. vs. Nuckles.....
Thompson & Wallace vs. Jarrett.....McCracken.

Eighth Day, June 9th.

Fleming et al. vs. Cook et al.....McCracken.
Bobbans vs. Grief et al.....
Wood & Calhoun vs. Cobb.....
Pea vs. Minter.....Graves.
Ross vs. Wolfe.....Livingston.
Hudnall vs. Shelby.....
Alsbrook vs. Ramey.....
Newman, trust, &c. vs. Johnson.....

Ninth Day, June 10th.

Huskins' adm'r. vs. Burke et al.....Livingston.
Huskins' adm'r. vs. Hughes et al.....Union.
Pogall vs. Delaney.....
Cobb vs. Stewart et al.....
Lee vs. Lee.....Davies.
Barley et al. vs. McKinnon's adm'r.....
Barke vs. Claybrook.....

Tenth Day, June 11th.

McKinney vs. Daniel.....Davies.
Buckley et al. vs. Davidson.....
Dorsey vs. Houston.....McLean.
Stinson's ex'r. et al. vs. Grubbs' adm'r. et al.....Grayson.
Shan et al. vs. Geoghagan.....Hardin.
Sims vs. Ditt's adm'r.....
Percival et al. vs. Mulbail.....

Eleventh Day, June 12th.

Buckles vs. Lambert.....Hardin.
Ditto's ex'r. vs. Shank.....
Ofer vs. Winterbower.....
Beeler et al. vs. Wright et al.....Larue.
Watson vs. Huber & Jones.....
Young's adm'r. et al. vs. Overton et al.....Meade.
Richardson vs. Burdge et al.....
Payne vs. Richardson.....

Twelfth Day, June 13th.

Richardson vs. Barrett.....Hart.
Com'th. for use of Wagoner, vs. Garvin et al.....
Foster et al. vs. Wade.....Simpson.
Hays vs. Lucas et al.....Warren.
Underwood vs. Hayes.....
Forbes vs. Bradshaw.....Edmondson.
Rice's adm'r. vs. Sullivan.....Mason.

Thirteenth Day, June 15th.

Estill vs. Bailly.....Fleming.
Benton vs. Dupey et al.....
Faber's adm'r. vs. Lyons et al.....
Mills vs. Tally.....
Daugherty vs. Smith, Wilson & Co.....
Peck vs. Barnes et al.....
Armstrong & Throp vs. Harman et al.....

Fourteenth Day, June 16th.

Polly et al. vs. Alexander et al.....Madison.
Brannan vs. Brannan's adm'r. Lewis Fairburn et al. vs. Means et al.....
Gray vs. Gould.....Greenup.
Smith et al. vs. Logan.....
Hughes' heirs vs. Patton et al.....
Same vs. McGuire's adm'r.....
Scott et al. vs. Pogue et al.....
Bryan et al. vs. Darlington et al.....
Edwards vs. Cobb.....Green.
Blakeman vs. Smith et al.....

Fifteenth Day, June 17th.

Powell vs. Osbourne's adm'r.....Washington.
Hays' adm'r. et al. vs. Hays.....
Graham et al. vs. Riley.....
Mitchell's adm'r. vs. Mitchell.....
Afford vs. Harlin.....
Baker vs. Steinberger.....
Passmore vs. Harris.....Mercer.

Sixteenth Day, June 18th.

Green vs. Goodrum et al.....Marion.
Monroe vs. Same.....
McDowell & Co. vs. Same.....
Thompson et al. vs. Healy.....
Phillips vs. Clark et al.....
Thoma vs. Coy.....Nelson.
Troutman vs. Barnes.....
Bradshaw vs. Bradshaw's heirs.....

Seventeenth Day, June 19th.

Nelson et al. vs. Miller.....Jefferson.
Pegard et al. vs. Keller.....
Heesberger vs. Branner.....
Austin vs. Keller.....
Wood vs. Wright's adm'r.....
Jones et al. vs. McCawley et al.....
Geoghagan vs. Jewett.....
Hastings & Harley vs. Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.....

Eighteenth Day, June 20th.

Spieschneider vs. Verne et al.....Lou. Chancery.
Lewis et al. vs. Harris et al.....
Huffman's ex'r. vs. Thomas.....
Loye vs. Lou. Un. Ben. Association.....
Heidelbach, Senegood & Co. vs. Merkle & Co. et al.....
Figg vs. Murphy.....
Brown vs. Story's adm'r.....

Nineteenth Day, June 22d.

Gordon vs. Blotz et al.....Lou. Chancery.

Same vs. Lou. City.....
Alexander et ux. vs. Stillwell's adm'r. et al.....
Same vs. Stillwell et al.....
Obnst vs. Montgomery.....
Hosier et al. vs. Lou. & Portland R. R. Co.....
Randolph et al. vs. Bashaw et al.....
Twentieth Day, June 23d.
Frank vs. Hays.....Lou. Chancery.
White et al. vs. Lou. City.....
Stern vs. Freeman.....
Riley et al. vs. Shields et ux.....
Smith vs. Robinson et al.....
Same vs. Cape & Co. et al.....
Hoke vs. Penton.....
Thomas vs. Downing.....Oldham.
Jesse et al. vs. McCracken, et al.....Henry.

Twenty-first Day, June 24th.
Berry et al. vs. Randall.....Henry.
Smith et al. vs. Jarvis et al.....Shelby.
White vs. Booker.....
Neel vs. Hickman et al. by guardian.....
Bayse vs. Meribon et al.....
Foster et al. vs. Grigsby et al.....Clarke.
Wills et al. vs. Lewis et al.....
Twenty-second Day, June 25th.
Graves et al. vs. Sallie.....Fayette.
Overton's ex'r. vs. Gibson.....
Hunt's assignee vs. Davidson's trustee.....
Northern Bank of Ky. et al. vs. Keiger et al. et al.....
Rodes vs. Letcher's trustees.....
Johnson's adm'r. et al. vs. Wiseman's ex'r.....
Steele vs. Todhunter.....

Twenty-third Day, June 26th.
Lilly vs. Pettitt (R. H.).....Fayette.
Same vs. Same (B. F.).....
January vs. Marshall et al.....Bourbon.
Shropshire et al. vs. Shropshire's adm'r.....
Smith et al. vs. David et al.....
Talbot vs. Winchell et al. of &c.....
Whitney vs. Sudduth et al.....
Randall vs. Shropshire.....

Twenty-fourth Day, June 27th.
Skillman et al. vs. Muir's ex'r.....Bourbon.
Broadwell et al. vs. Broadwell's adm'r.....Harrison.
Magee vs. Rodman.....
Boswell vs. Reed & Sons.....
Smith et al. vs. David et al.....
January et al. vs. Henry.....
Twenty-fifth Day, June 29th.
Hicks & Craig vs. Eglar.....Harrison.
Walden vs. Erving et al.....
Lair's ex'r. vs. Lair's ex'r.....
Ogle vs. Clough's adm'r. et al.....
Anderson vs. Curry.....
Stowers et al. vs. Cook.....Pendleton.
Knight vs. Coppage.....
Jones et al. vs. Harberson.....
Elliot et al. vs. Woodson.....

Twenty-sixth Day, June 30th.
Howard et al. vs. Glass.....Scott.
Halden et al. vs. Flocks.....
Griffith & Adkins vs. Wilgus et al.....
Griffith & Barkley vs. Same.....
Beatty vs. Sinclair.....
Dehoney et al. vs. Hunt.....
Same vs. Farmers' Bank of Ky.....
Twenty-seventh Day, July 1st.
Craig vs. Risk.....Scott.
Thompson vs. Thompson et al.....
Hobson vs. Hor et al.....
Offutt vs. Gano et al.....
Malory vs. Smith.....
Cantrill et al. vs. Smith.....
Same vs. Pitts.....

Twenty-eighth Day, July 2d.
Kendall et al. vs. Smith's ex'r.....Scott.
Cantrill et al. vs. Smith.....
Same vs. Pitts.....
Same vs. Wardle.....
Ashby vs. Withers.....
Bettis vs. Young & Co.....
Offutt vs. Galpin & Simpson.....
Twenty-ninth Day, July 3d.
Davis vs. Scott, guardian.....Scott.
Davis et al. vs. Wilder Jr. & Co.....
Malory vs. Smith.....
Babbitt, Good & Co. vs. Borders, Lawrence, Belcher vs. Barrett & Powers.....
Merrill vs. Holbrook.....Carter.
Ratliffe vs. Friend.....Johnson.

Thirtieth Day, July 6th.
Lynum et al. vs. Hunt.....Bath.
Thomas vs. Maupin et al.....Montgomery.
Fitzpatrick et al. vs. Jenkins et al.....
Hamilton vs. Barnes, White & Co.....
Sheets et ux. vs. Grubbs' ex'r.....
Sydney's ex'r. vs. Sydney.....
Hughart vs. Bourne et al.....
Thirty-first Day, July 10th.
Dillon et al. vs. Garnett et al.....Boyd.
Thompson et al. vs. Gist's adm'r. Marshall.
Woodward vs. Trustees of Edmontone.....Metcalfe.
Landale's ex'r. et al. vs. Beall et al.....
Dean et al. vs. McDowell.....Owen.
Perry vs. McKee.....
Little vs. Daugherty et ux.....Morgan.

Thirty-second Day, July 8th.
Sewell vs. Hitt's adm'r.....Carroll.
Dean et al. vs. Garnett.....
Cumbers vs. Cumbers.....Bracken.
Kilgus et al. vs. Jenkins et al.....
Salles et al. vs. Stewart.....Grant.
Blanchett et al. vs. Musselman et al.....
Smith et al. vs. Marksberry.....
Thirty-third Day, July 9th.
Collins vs. Hays et al.....Lou. Chancery.
Lindsay et al. vs. Scales.....Boone.
Riddle vs. Boyle.....Kenton.
Gibson vs. Light.....
Jones vs. Horecamp et al.....
Boehr vs. Same.....
Hackett's adm'r. vs. Conn.....

Thirty-fourth Day, July 10th.
Rodgers vs. Hodges.....Kenton.
Finnell, Com'r. of Ky. Trust Co. Bank vs. Covington City.....
Robinson et ux. vs. Clinkenbeard.....
Clemons' adm'r. vs. Scott et al.....
Thirty-fifth Day, July 11th.
Dora & Barker vs. Helm.....Campbell.
Berry et al. vs. Leits.....
Dora vs. Helm.....

THE FOLLOWING CAUSES, DOCKETED FROM THE 36TH TO THE 78TH DAY HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE COURT, NOW UNDER ADVISEMENT, AND MAY BE DECIDED ANY DAY DURING THE TERM:
Thirty-sixth Day, July 13th.
Williams vs. Farris et al. by guardian.....Calloway.
Clarke vs. Bradshaw et al.....Todd.
Thirty-seventh Day, July 14th.
Young vs. Irvine et al.....Hardin.
Magoffin vs. Holt.....Fayette.
Thirty-eighth Day, July 15th.
Guiteau vs. Lex. & Big Sandy R. R. Co.....Fayette.
Bengham vs. Same.....
Thirty-ninth Day, July 16th.
Lee vs. Forsythe et al.....Butler.
Spalding vs. Simms et al.....Washington.

Fortieth Day, July 17th.
Vance et ux. vs. Vance et al.....Fayette.
Short & Co. vs. Trubee & Co.....Lou. Chancery.
Forty-first Day, July 18th.
Agricultural Bank of Lexington vs. Harper.....Franklin.
Canby, by guardian vs. Piatt et al.....Boone.
Forty-second Day, July 20th.
Matson vs. Matson.....Boone.

Clutter's adm'r. vs. Com'r. Newport Safety Fund Bank.....Campbell.
Forty-third Day, July 21st.
Reader vs. Ludlow.....Kenton.
Kennedy, trustee, &c. vs. Arthur.....
Forty-fourth Day, July 22d.
Young et ux. vs. Duhme & Co.....Harrison.
Berry et al. vs. Hamilton et al.....Bath.
Forty-fifth Day, July 23d.
Winn vs. Martin (of color).....Clarke.
Lex. & Big Sandy R. R. Co. vs. Bondurant.....
Forty-sixth Day, July 24th.
Robinson vs. Best et ux.....Mason.
Soward et al. vs. Soward et al.....Fleming.
Forty-seventh Day, July 25th.
Maysville City vs. Pearce & Wallingford.....Mason.
Stockton vs. Stockton.....Fleming.
Forty-eighth Day, July 27th.
Forman et ux. vs. Stockton.....Fleming.
Graham et al. vs. Story et al.....
Forty-ninth Day, July 28th.
Story et al. vs. Graham et al.....Fleming.
Havens et al. vs. Foudry et al.....

Fiftieth Day, July 29th.
Dailey vs. Tipton.....Rowan.
Maddox vs. Kavanaugh.....Franklin.
Fifty-first Day, July 30th.
Catharine et al. (of color) vs. Breckinridge's ex'r.....Fayette.
Wickliffe et al. vs. Same.....
Fifty-second Day, July 31st.
Richmond, Lex. & Big Sandy R. R. Co. vs. Rogers.....Fayette.
Eaker, Bowman & Co. vs. Hunt et al.....Graves.
Fifty-third Day, August 3d.
Rogers et al. vs. McCoy et al.....Greene.
Tuggle et al. vs. Gilbert.....Garrard.
Fifty-fourth Day, August 4th.
Reed et al. vs. Reed's adm'r.....Hardin.
Dorsey's adm'r. vs. Harris.....
Fifty-fifth Day, August 5th.
Shean vs. Withers' heirs.....Hardin.
Gray vs. Wright.....Hickman.
Fifty-sixth Day, August 6th.
Rowan's creditors vs. Rowan's heirs et al.....Lou. Chancery.
Donaldson vs. Barrett et al.....Henderson.

Fifty-seventh Day, August 7th.
Terry et al. vs. Hazlewood.....Jefferson.
Fifty-eighth Day, August 8th.
Nicholls vs. Cornwell et al.....Jefferson.
Fifty-ninth Day, August 10th.
Sayre & Co. vs. Lamden & Hidden.....Lou. Chancery.
Sixtieth Day, August 11th.
Hornby vs. Swift.....Lou. Chancery.
Sixty-first Day, August 12th.
Lou. City vs. Lou. Gas Co.....Lou. Chancery.
Sixty-second Day, August 13th.
Shrader et al. vs. Phillips et al. by guardian.....Lou. Chancery.
Sixty-third Day, August 14th.
Breckinridge's ex'r. et al. vs. Grayson et al.....Lou. Chancery.
Same vs. Assignees U. S. Bank, Lou. Chancery.
Sixty-fourth Day, August 15th.
Francis vs. Smith.....Lou. Chancery.
Sixty-fifth Day, August 17th.
Bardsley vs. West & Muhling et al.....Lou. Chancery.
Sixty-sixth Day, August 18th.
Hornby et al. vs. Landenberg, Lou. Chancery.
Sixty-seventh Day, August 19th.
Taylor vs. Gray.....Lou. Chancery.
Sixty-eighth Day, August 20th.
Oatman et ux. vs. Gray et al.....Kenton.
Sixty-ninth Day, August 21st.
Dressman's adm'r. vs. Menzies et al.....Kenton.

Seventieth Day, August 22d.
Jameson vs. Gregory's ex'r. et al. Kenton.
Seventy-first Day, August 24th.
Arthur vs. Kennedy.....Kenton.
Seventy-second Day, August 25th.
Davis vs. Turner.....Lewis.
Seventy-third Day, August 26th.
Smith, trustee, &c. vs. Bright's ex'r. et al.....Mercer.
Seventy-fourth Day, August 27th.
Bright et al. by guardian vs. Bright's ex'r. et al.....Mercer.
Seventy-fifth Day, August 28th.
Crutcher vs. Perkins.....Nelson.
Seventy-sixth Day, August 29th.
Shelbyville Board Internal Improvement vs. Seare.....Shelby.
Seventy-seventh Day, August 30th.
Wallace et al. vs. Sharp.....Christian.
Seventy-eighth Day, September 1st.
Hughes vs. Clifton.....Union.
Offutt vs. Moffet.....Scott.
Macklin vs. Ward.....Woodford.

THE FOLLOWING CAUSES HAVE BEEN DECIDED AND ARE SUSPENDED BY PETITION FOR RE-HEARING, VIZ:
Goodman vs. Peters.....Bourbon.
Hobbs vs. Page et al.....Lou. Chancery.
Ridge et al. vs. Hodges et ux.....
Goodman et al. vs. Bolton et al. Hart.
Stephens et al. vs. Benton et al. Fayette.

RULE ADOPTED OCTOBER 10, 1860.
The following was ordered to be recorded as a Rule of Practice of this Court:
It shall be the duty of the counsel for the appellants, upon filing the transcript of a record in the Clerk's Office of this Court, to indorse thereon, or on some paper to be filed therewith, the names of all the parties appellant and appellee, as the case is desired to stand on the docket of this Court; and also to designate the page of the record to be reversed, designating the page of the record where it may be found.
Attorneys would very greatly accommodate the clerk by observing the above rule, and also by stating whether they wish process issued, and if so, to what county, and against whom. Please state residence of parties, and whether solvent or insolvent.

MANDATES AND EXECUTIONS.
Mandates and executions can be taken out during the term, after the expiration of fifteen days of actual session of the Court, not counting Sundays or periods of recess.

TAX ON APPEALS.
The tax on appeals is one dollar, and in all cases must be paid to the Clerk of the Court of Appeals before the case will be docketed.

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The owner can come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law requires.
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